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AUSTRIA—TYPHUS FEVER.

In the province of Gallizia from March 20 to April 9, 1905, 529 cases of typhus fever were reported. Of these 2 cases occurred at Lemberg and the remaining cases in the various districts of the province.

RUSSIA—TYPHUS FEVER AND CHOLERA.

According to an official notification, dated April 19, 1905, the epidemic of typhus fever at Vladimir is considered to be ended.

An official notification, dated April 14, 1905, states that no further cases of cholera have occurred in the Russian Empire since February 24, 1905.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decrees dated March 1, 7, and 8, 1905, plague quarantine regulations against Macao, China; Bangkok, Siam, and Hongkong were repealed.

By an order of the governor-general, dated March 10, 1905, the port of Djeneponto, Celebes, was declared to be free from cholera.

On April 6, 1905, the plague quarantine regulations against arrivals from Suez were repealed.

SWEDEN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a notification, dated April 4, 1905, the port of Pisagua, Chile, was declared to be infected with plague. By another notification, dated April 12, 1905, Rangoon, Burma, was declared to be infected with plague.

NORWAY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order, dated April 12, 1905, the ports of Chile were declared to be infected with plague, and against arrivals from these ports the quarantine prescriptions of July 12, 1848, and the ordinance of October 13, 1900, were put in force.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By orders, dated March 17 and 23, 1905, the ports of Tongkah and Bangkok, Siam, were declared to be infected with plague.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

By an order, dated March 13, 1905, the port of Rangoon, Burmah, was declared to be infected with plague.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Examination for plague infection in rats at Tokyo—Plague in Formosa—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, April 29, as follows:

During the week ended April 22, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 444 crew and 313 passengers; 90 prospective immigrants to the United States were exam-

ined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

A report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended April 23, 1905, has been received at the consulate-general as follows: Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death. From a quarantine standpoint sanitary conditions in Yokohama continue satisfactory.

The plague situation in Tokyo shows no new developments of importance. No additional cases of human plague have occurred in Tokyo or elsewhere in Japan, excluding Formosa.

A Tokyo newspaper of the highest standing, in its issue of April 25, reports, that a number of plague-infected rats have recently been discovered in Osaka. Rewards ranging from 5 to 7 sen per head are being offered for captured rats in that city, with the extraordinary result that on an average 5,000 of these animals are being sent in to the Osaka police stations every day. This office is without definite information as to the exact means by which plague infection has been introduced into Japan during the present year. No doubt the proximity of Formosa and the intimate communication carried on with such ports as Hongkong presents a constant menace which may severely tax the most vigilant and efficient system of quarantine.

It is noteworthy that Tokyo and Osaka, respectively, the first and second cities of the Empire, while themselves bordering on the sea-coast, chiefly carry on their foreign commerce through the medium of other ports, respectively Yokohama and Kobe, neither of which is now regarded as plague infected. It may also be mentioned that according to the latest returns available (1903) Japanese imports of Indian raw cotton amount to over 1,600,000 piculs^a annually. A recent consular report estimates the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India at 1,600,000 bales^b per year. Osaka ranks as the leading cotton-spinning center of Japan. The outbreak of plague in Tokyo in December, 1902, occurred on the compound of a cotton-spinning factory, though the cotton there stored was all of American or Egyptian production.

The recent fatal plague case in Tokyo occurred in the neighborhood of grain warehouses, in some of which plague rats had been previously found, circumstances which it is difficult to avoid connecting with the fact that large quantities of rice are imported into Japan from Rangoon and other suspicious Asiatic ports. The above facts seem to indicate that plague is introduced into this country usually through infected cargo or vermin accompanying same.

According to an official report 34 cases of plague, with 21 deaths, occurred in Formosa on the 25th instant. Cases developed in Taihoku, Giran, Shinchiku, Kagi, Ensui, and Tainan, showing that the infection is fairly well distributed over the island.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* for San Francisco recommended, April 29, 1905, for rejection, 3.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, May 20, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, there has not occurred any

^a A picul equals 133 pounds.

^b A bale equals 396 pounds.